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This annotated bibliography on planning, staffing, and operating instructional materials centers in elementary, secondary and higher education institutions lists 24 books and pamphlets and 187 articles published between 1949 and 1966. Topics covered which related to instructional materials centers include team teaching, audiovisual materials, school libraries, independent study, learning centers, curriculum laboratories, and individualized instruction. (TT)

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An Annotated Bibliography

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FOREWORD

To meet the challenge of tomorrow, many educators are asking not "Why?" but "Why not?" They realize teachers and students need access to a wide range of materials. They recognize space must be provided for independent study, viewing, listening and discussing. No longer satisfied with embalming the past, they are creating an atmosphere that encourages exploration and discovery.

One aspect of this forward thrust in education is the constant search by conscientious administrators and librarians for information about planning, staffing and operating instructional materials centers. This bibliography was prepared to help in that quest. It includes all available sources, pro and con, dealing with the IMC concept. With few exceptions, those articles treating only library or audio-visual operations were screened out.

All books, pamphlets and articles listed are available at the office of the Director, In-Service Education. Although magazines must be studied on the premises, books and pamphlets may be borrowed by members of Educational Research Council schools.

Harold S. Davis

BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS

Bair, Medill, and Woodward, Richard G. Team Teaching in Action. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company, 1964.

A few suggestions for developing the IMC are provided on pages 57 and 58. 215 pages.

Beggs, David W., III. Decatur-Lakeview High School: A Practical Application of the Trump Plan. New Jersey: Prentice-Hall, 1964.

The characteristics and uses of the IMC are discussed on pages 142-49. 260 pages.

Bricks and Mortarboards. New York: Educational Facilities Laboratories, Inc., 1963.

A chapter on libraries (pages 69-98) describes modern college libraries of today and plans for the future. 168 pages.

Brown, James, Lewis, Richard B., and Harcleroad, Fred F. A-V Instructional Materials and Methods. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1959.

Chapter 3 (pages 47-69) is entitled "Resources for Active Learning." It discusses the advantages of an IMC and provides a checklist of materials and services. The authors believe: "It is probably not so important that all of these services be located together as it is that they be available - and coordinated - and that together they enrich learning opportunities in the school." 544 pages.

Brown, James W., and Thornton, James W., Jr., ed. New Media in Higher Education. Washington, D.C.: National Education Association, 1963.

Although most of the book is devoted to uses of new media, Chapter V describes several college IMCs. 182 pages.

Davis, Harold S., ed. Planning A Team Teaching Program. Cleveland: The Educational Research Council of Greater Cleveland, 1964.

A section on independent study explains why the traditional library fails to meet educational needs. 23 pages.

Davis, Harold S. How To Organize An Effective Team Teaching Program. Englewood Cliffs, N.J.: Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1966.

Pages 53-56 describe the advantages of study in an instructional materials center. 64 pages.

Ellsworth, Ralph E., and Wagener, Hobart D. The School Library. New York: Educational Facilities Laboratories, Inc., 1963.

A description of facilities for independent study in the secondary school. Illustrated. 143 pages.

Erickson, Carlton W. H. Administering Audio-Visual Services. New York: The McMillan Co., 1959.

Although only pages 358-60 deal specifically with the IMC, the book contains many ideas for expanding the use of A-V materials. 460 pages.

A Handbook of Independent Study. Abington, Pennsylvania: Abington High School, North Campus, 1966. Mimeographed.

Independent study is being employed to broaden cultural horizons and to stimulate creativity in a new high school. 56 pages plus 12 exhibits.

Hatch, Winslow R., and Bennet, Ann. Independent Study. Washington: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, 1960.

Independent study at the college level. 36 pages.

"The Instructional Materials Center in Action," Department of Public Instruction Bulletin, No. 429, Lansing, Michigan, 1960.

This brochure is designed to aid administrators and teachers in planning and implementing a total educational program including the IMC. 21 pages.

"Instructional Materials Service," Evaluative Criteria, Washington: National Study of Secondary School Evaluation, 1960.

Pages 257-72 provide a checklist for schools wishing to make a self-evaluation. "The major purpose of the instructional materials center is to serve the established aims of the total educational program by 1) providing a rich variety of materials, including books and other printed materials, recordings, still and motion pictures, filmstrips, and other audio-visual materials and resources, for use by teachers and students as individuals and in groups..." 375 pages.

"Planning Audio-Visual Facilities for New School Buildings," The New Hampshire Audio-Visual Association, 1963.

Pages 11-15 are devoted to the IMC. A checklist containing 26 items is included. 16 pages.

"Planning the Instructional Materials Center for Elementary and Secondary Schools," Michigan Department of Public Instruction Bulletin, No. 422, Lansing, 1958.

This brochure is intended to aid architects and administrators in planning the IMC. 13 pages.

Planning and Organizing for Teaching. Washington: National Education Association, 1963.

The National Committee of the NEA Project on Instruction discusses the curriculum and the environment of teaching and learning. It is intended as an "analysis of some of the planning back of teaching." 190 pages.

Planning Schools for New Media. Portland, Oregon: Portland Public Schools and the Division of Education, Portland State College, 1961.

This guide contains a chapter of 10 pages devoted specifically to the IMC. 72 pages.

Planning Schools for Use of Audio-Visual Materials, No. 3, The Audio-Visual Instructional Materials Center. Washington: National Education Association, 1954.

A manual stressing "the ideal of service which is the fundamental philosophy of an instructional materials center." 80 pages.

Profiles of Significant Schools: High Schools, 1962. New York: Educational Facilities Laboratories, Inc., 1961.

Chapter 4 illustrates and describes modern IMCs. 88 pages.

The School Library as a Materials Center. Washington: United States Government Printing Office, 1963.

Proceedings of a conference sponsored by the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare in Washington, May 16-18, 1962. Discusses educational needs of librarians and teachers in administering and using the IMC. Edited by Mary H. Mahar. 84 pages.

Schools for the 60's. New York: McGraw-Hill Book Company, 1964.

A report of the NEA Project on Instruction. At least one IMC is recommended for every school system. 146 pages.

Shores, Louis. Instructional Materials - An Introduction for Teachers. New York: Ronald Press Company, 1960.

Pages 339-64 are devoted to "The Teacher and the Materials Center." The author discusses building-level and system-level materials centers. 389 pages.

"Staffing the Instructional Materials Center in Elementary and Secondary Schools," Department of Public Instruction Bulletin, No. 427, Lansing, Michigan, 1960.

This brochure is intended to assist administrators in the selection and training of personnel for staffing instructional materials centers. 21 pages.

Trump, Lloyd, and Baynham, Dorsey. Focus on Change - Guide to Better Schools. Chicago: Rand McNally and Company, 1961.

Dr. Trump recommends the use of a multi-media approach to independent study and suggests this be accomplished in several "learning resources centers" in each building. 147 pages.

ARTICLES

Ahrens, Maurice R. "A Center for Materials," Childhood Education, XXXIII (November, 1956), 117-19.

Describes how the IMC can enrich learning opportunities for children. Contains a floor plan of the IMC in the Yonge Laboratory School, University of Florida.

"Are Study Carrels Practical in Elementary Schools?" School Management, VII (June, 1963), 55-57.

The IMCs of two elementary schools in Shaker Heights, Ohio, are described.

Artuso, Alfred A., and Burbage, Gertrude E. "Prescription for a Stronger Instructional Program," American School Board Journal, CXXXV (October, 1957), 30-31.

Torrance, California, Unified School District IMC is described. The authors claim it has helped recruit teachers, strengthened in-service training, and aided the entire instructional program.

Balanoff, Neal. "James M. Wood Learning Center: A Saturation Experiment at Stephens College," Audiovisual Instruction, VIII (April, 1963), 226-29.

This learning center is the culmination of four years of planning. It is designed to use modern educational aids in an environment conducive to learning.

Beggs, David W., III. "Organization Follows Use... The Instructional Materials Center," Audiovisual Instruction, IX (November, 1964), 602-4.

The author explains why an IMC is needed in a modern school.

Beggs, David W., III., and Olivero, James. "A Place Out of Space... The Independent Study Carrel...and a Variety of Studies in Lakeview High School, Decatur, Illinois," NASSP Bulletin, XLVI (January, 1962), 193-202.

The use and arrangement of study carrels.

Bennett, Dorothy J. "A Cooperative Approach to A-V Service," N.E.A. Journal, XLVIII (May, 1959), 50-51.

The IMC program in Snohomish County, Washington, is described by the superintendent.

Borza, John. "Get A-V Out of the Cellar!" Educational Screen and A-V Guide, XXXVIII (October, 1959), 533-35.

How a disastrous flood invaded the Bureau of Visual Education of the Cleveland Public Schools and destroyed half a million dollars' worth of A-V equipment and supplies.

Bristow, William H., and Simon, Leonard. "Resource Centers," Review of Educational Research, XXVI (April, 1956), 184-93.

A review of research pertaining to the A-V laboratory and the library as resource centers.

Brown, Curtis F. "Your Own A-V Center," Educational Screen and A-V Guide, XXXVIII (November, 1959), 597-99.

The author expresses his belief in the importance of an IMC, but feels an A-V center must be developed first to prove the value of non-book materials. He has developed such a program at the Bosse High School, Evansville, Indiana.

Brown, Madoylen W., Steiner, Dora W., Matteson, Eleanor, and Lane, F. Edgar. "The Teaching Materials Problem," Educational Screen, XXXIII (May, 1954), 182-83.

This article was written to show the need for an IMC concept. Kinloch Park Junior High School, Dade County, Florida, found the traditional library did not meet educational requirements.

Buehler, Ronald G. "How to Help Your Teachers Use the New Media," The Nation's Schools, LXX (July, 1962), 41-46.
The IMC in Grosse Pointe, Michigan.

Burgert, Robert H. "San Diego's Department of Instructional Aids," California Journal of Elementary Education, XXIV (February, 1956), 159-68.
The Department of Instructional Aids of San Diego Unified School District's Education Center, combines library and audio-visual facilities into one service agency designed to help teachers.

Burgert, Robert H. "We Run an Audio-Visual Supermarket," Instructor, LXVII (June, 1958), 61.
A brief description of the San Diego City Schools' Instructional Aids Department.

Carlin, Kathryn L. "Service-Function of an A-V Program," Instructor, LXVIII (June, 1959), 65-66.
The development and operation of the Dade County, Florida, Instructional Materials Department, Audio-Visual Center.

Carmony, Edwin. "An Elementary Instructional Materials Center," Educational Screen and A-V Guide, XXXVII (October, 1958), 514.
The schools of Gary, Indiana, consider the IMC to be the heart of their instructional program.

Church, John G. "Economical Hints for Building an Instructional Materials Center," The American School Board Journal, CXLI (November, 1960), 32.
The author presents eight reasons for developing an IMC.

Clark, Ella C. "Set Up an A-V Center," Catholic School Journal, LXIII (May, 1963), 22-23.
This plan, used to set up an A-V center in the St. Thomas More School, LaCrosse, Wisconsin, could also be used to expand a library into an IMC.

Clarkson, Lee W. "Combined Operations," National Elementary Principal, XXXI (September, 1951), 50-53.

Why the librarian must become a resource person and the library a resource center.

Cleaves, Paul C. "Coordinated A-V," Grade Teacher, LXXXI (June, 1964), 9, 12, 14, 16.

District A-V facilities in Weymouth, Massachusetts, are located in the high school, near the library. The author states "...we are approaching as closely as possible the true IMC concept of a one-stop facility."

Cobun, Ted, and Cress, Hal J. "North Division, Niles Township Community High School," Audiovisual Instruction, X (February, 1965), 136-37.

A description of modern facilities in a Skokie, Illinois, high school.

Cohen, Samuel. "What Does Audiovisual Mean to You?" Audiovisual Instruction, IX (January, 1964), 40-64.

A series of interviews conducted in the public schools of Wantagh, Long Island, New York. Although specifically related to audiovisual instruction, this article has many implications for the IMC.

Coleman, Jean, and Gonce, Margie. "Wilbur Wright Junior High School," Audiovisual Instruction, X (February, 1965), 138-39.

Study carrels have replaced tables in this junior high "research center."

Congreve, Willard J. "Learning Center...Catalyst for Change?" Educational Leadership, XXI (January, 1964), 211-13, 247.

The author discusses advantages of independent study.

"Contrasting Points of View on Libraries and Learning Centers," The Instructor, LXXIV (November, 1964), 81.

A very general list of pros and cons is presented in 12 short statements.

Costley, C.E. "Five Essentials in a Large City Program," Audio-visual Instruction, V (May, 1960), 134-35, 148.

A description of the Teaching Materials Center in Oklahoma City. Included in the Center are a curriculum library, a graphic and picture display area, a film library, a recording studio, a preview room, an equipment demonstration area, and darkroom facilities.

Cox, Carl T. "Cortland's Teaching Materials Center," Wilson Library Bulletin, XXXV (November, 1960), 240-42.

How and why the State University College of Education at Cortland, New York, organized a Teaching Materials Center.

Cypher, Irene F. "Materials Centers and School Libraries Don't Mix," Library Journal, LXXXI (February 15, 1956), 544-47.

A plea is made to place A-V materials in close physical proximity to the library but under separate management and control.

Cypher, Irene F. "What We Have Seen in Dade County," Instructor, LXVIII (June, 1959), 85.

The Dade County IMC considers the teacher "the center" of its program.

Dailard, Ralph. "Serving the Needs of a Growing Community," Instructor, LXVII (June, 1958), 64.

The San Diego IMC.

Dane, Chase. "School Library as an Instructional Materials Center," Peabody Journal of Education, XLI (September, 1963), 81-85.

The author answers two questions. 1) What is meant by the library as a materials center? 2) Why has this change come about? He states: "Librarians are discovering that teachers and students want information, and they don't care whether this information is in a film or tape recording or a book, just so they can find it when they need it."

Davidson, Edith. "A-V Control System," Educational Screen, XXXV (November, 1956), 402-3.

The Seattle A-V control system described in this article could be helpful to those operating centralized IMCs.

DeBernardis, Amo. "An Instructional Materials Center," Education, LXXVII (January, 1957), 306-9.

Portland, Oregon, gives several excellent suggestions for the inception and operation of an IMC.

DeBernardis, Amo. "Instructional Materials Centers: Their Plan and Function," American School and University, XXVIII (1956), 93-104.

How to plan, equip and st[illegible] an IMC. Floor plans and illustrations are provided.

DeBernardis, Amo. "Portland's Instructional Materials Center," Educational Screen and A-V Guide, XXVIII (January, 1949), 13-15.

The director of Portland, Oregon's Public School IMC describes the center's planned facilities and services.

DeBernardis, Amo, Crossman, David M., and Miller, Thomas E. Media, Technology, and IMC Space Requirements," Audiovisual Instruction, X (February, 1965), 107-14.

A very general review of IMC space characteristics.

Donley, Roy. "Supermarket of Knowledge," School Executive, LXXVIII (August, 1959), 35-37.

Torrance, California's self-service Educational Materials Center supplies 40 schools.

Downing, L.C. "How a City School System Grows in Use of Instructional Materials," California Journal of Elementary Education, XXIV (February, 1956), 169-74.

Modesto Public Schools have expanded the library function to include A-V materials. "It is not a case of films versus books, but the use of a variety of instructional materials..."

Doyle, Leila. "Central Processing," Instructor, LXXV (November, 1965), 67, 82, 84.

Central processing helps the IMC.

"Educators' Treasure-Trove," American Library Association Bulletin, LII (September, 1958), 640-41.

The Educational Materials Laboratory of the U.S. Office of Education has received visitors from more than 50 nations. This article explains why.

Emans, Lester M. "Laboratory Schoolhouse for the Preservice Education of Teachers," Nation's Schools, LI (June, 1953), 67-69.

Officials at Wisconsin State College at Eau Claire, have made their "materials and methods" laboratory the heart of the school.

Emmerling, Frank C. "Salt for Education," Educational Leadership, XXI (January, 1964), 231-33.

How an IMC has improved education at the Peabody Laboratory School, The Woman's College of Georgia.

"Facilities Designed for A-V Teaching," Nation's Schools, LXIII (February, 1959), 75-79.

Penfield High School, Penfield, New York, has a complete audio-visual center operating adjacent to its library. The combined facilities could lead to the development of an IMC.

Farley, John J. "The High School Library as a Curriculum Material Center," Clearing House, XXXIV (November, 1959), 134-35.

The librarian should be trained as an instructional materials expert.

Farrar, W.W. "Build Up Your Instructional Materials Center," Texas Outlook, XL (February, 1956), 12-14.

The author gives several reasons for establishing a district materials center. He recommends IMCs at the building level only when it becomes financially feasible.

Farrar, W.W. "The Instructional Materials Center," The School Executive, LXXIII (April, 1954), 54-57.

The director of research for the Alice, Texas, Independent School District gives some pointers on stocking, organizing and coordinating the IMC.

Ford, Harry J. "The Instructional Resources Center," Audiovisual Instruction, VII (October, 1962), 524-26.

The IMC in South Hills High School, Covina, California.

Fortado, Robert J., Holley, Edward G., and Stull, Louise. "Some Materials Centers in the Midwest - A Further Look," Journal of Teacher Education, XIV (March, 1963), 80-86.

A survey of several midwest teacher training institutions and their nearby public schools shows that libraries contain little except printed materials.

Fox, Robert S., and Linley, James M. "A Curriculum Laboratory for Teachers," School Executive, LXX (May, 1951), 48-50.

The curriculum laboratory in San Diego State College stresses the need for using a wealth of materials and services in unit planning. Pre-service teachers learn by doing.

Francis, Harold C., and Edwards, Ida May. "The Stanislaus County A-V and Library Program," California Journal of Elementary Education, XXIV (February, 1956), 153-58.

The A-V and library services are operated as a single administrative unit.

Garvey, Nina Yelverton. "Appalachian's Curriculum Library," Wilson Library Bulletin, XXXII (December, 1957), 299-300.

The curriculum laboratory at Appalachian State Teachers' College is described by the librarian.

Giesy, John P. "A Working Relationship," Audiovisual Instruction, X (November, 1965), 706-8.

The relationship between the central IMC and school IMCs in Flint, Michigan.

Gillespie, Richard. "Corpus Christi Materials Center," Library Journal, LXXIX (April 15, 1954), 741-43.

The IMC in Corpus Christi, Texas, is centralized and serves only teachers and administrators.

Glenn, Magdalene. "Organizing A Materials Center," National Elementary Principal, XL (January, 1961), 28-30.

How the College Avenue School, Athens, Georgia, developed a materials center.

Godfree, Dorothea I. "A School Library Materials Center," NASSP Bulletin, XLI (October, 1957), 99.

A librarian answers critics of the IMC.

Goeke, Sister M. Lillian. "Library and the Audio-Visual Center," Catholic Library World, XXXI (November, 1959), 107-8.
Sister Lillian examines various views on the place of A-V materials in the library.

Goetz, Delia. "Books that Need No Dusting," School Life, XXXVI (May, 1954), 122-23.
Why so many visitors were interested in the Educational Materials Laboratory of the U.S. Office of Education.

Goldberg, Albert L., and Darling, Richard A. "Is the Instructional Materials Center the Answer?" Audiovisual Instruction, VI (May, 1961), 194-95.
Alarmed by the accelerated trend toward IMCs, the authors make a plea for continued separation of A-V and library functions.

Grambs, Jean D. "A Materials Laboratory in Teacher Education," Journal of Teacher Education, I (December, 1950), 302-6.
The author recounts experiences at Stanford University in using an instructional materials workshop in preservice instruction.

Greer, Phyllis. "A Materials Center That Really Works," Audiovisual Instruction, V (December, 1960), 332.
All instructional materials are catalogued and processed in the center which serves six elementary schools in the Van Buren District, Belleville, Michigan. Books and magazines are housed permanently in each school while all other materials are circulated from the center.

Guerin, David V. "Media's Influence on Design," Audiovisual Instruction, X (February, 1965), 95-97.
New media and new methods influence school design.

Hall, Ralph. "The Non-Book Program for Libraries," Ohio Library Association Bulletin, XXVIII (April, 1958), 7-8.
A brief discussion of non-book materials.

Hall, Sedley D. "A Comparative Study of Two Types of Organization of Instructional Materials Centers," The University of Nebraska, 1963. 2 pages.
An abstract of a doctoral dissertation.

Hall, Sedley D. "The Instructional Materials Center," The Elementary School Journal, LXIV (January, 1964), 210-13.
A comparison of centralized and decentralized IMCs.

Hartz, Frederic R. "Planning School Libraries for Independent Study," Clearing House, XL (November, 1965), 144-48.
School architecture deters independent study.

Heffernan, Helen. "The Case of Mildred Martin," Grade Teacher, LXXVI (March, 1959), 40, 114.
A hypothetical case telling how an IMC can vitalize a staff.

Helms, Annie Lou. "The Creative Elementary School Library as a Materials Center," Wilson Library Bulletin, XXXVII (October, 1962), 161-63, 184.
A description of the materials centers in the elementary schools of Bay County, Florida.

Herman, Jerry J. "The Instructional Service Center: A New Concept," American School Board Journal, CXLVIII (February, 1964), 17-19.
An organizational pattern for developing an instructional service center.

Hokanson, Naomi E. "Educational Materials Center," Minnesota Journal of Education, XXXVII (March, 1957), 18-19.
How the modern librarian serves the needs of teachers and children in the IMC.

"How to Help Your Inexperienced Teachers Do a Better Job," School Management, III (December, 1959), 46-56.
A panel discusses advantages of the IMC.

Hyer, Anna L. "Roses, Elephants, and IMCs," Audiovisual Instruction, V (December, 1960), 348.
Merely changing the name of a library does not make it an IMC.

Hyer, Anna L. "Setting Quantitative Standards," Audiovisual Instruction, VI (December, 1961), 506-10.
Quantitative standards for collections of instructional materials.

"The Instructional Materials Center," Overview, III (July, 1962), 25-28.
A-V facilities are moving ahead much faster than libraries. "The IMC concept should be integral to any modern educational enterprise."

"The Instructional Materials Concept," Audiovisual Instruction, VI (June, 1961), 277.
A panel points out there is no dichotomy between the book and A-V worlds.

Ironside, Ian C. "The Modern Instructional Materials Center," American School Board Journal, CXLV (August, 1962), 19-21.
The IMC at Jefferson High School, Monroe, Michigan.

Jameson, Leonella. "Changing over to Materials Centers," Instructor, LXXIV (November, 1964), 56, 57, 71.
How the Kalamazoo, Michigan, elementary schools are gradually changing their libraries into instructional materials centers.

Jennings, Thyra. "Our Curriculum Center Has Many Uses," Educational Leadership, VIII (April, 1951), 434-37.
The curriculum center in Kalamazoo, Michigan, began as a small library. After the addition of an audiovisual laboratory, it developed into a centralized IMC for teachers.

Jensen, Herbert R. "The Communication Specialist and the Learning Center," Educational Leadership, XXI (January, 1964), 234-37, 272.
How technology, if properly used, can revolutionize learning.

Johnson, Donald W. "The Instructional Materials Center," Educational Screen and Audiovisual Guide, XLII (April, 1963), 202-3.
The IMC at Colorado State College, Greeley.

Johnson, Palmer O., Nesbitt, William O., and Felder, Dell. "Snyder, Texas, Redeploys Students to Improve Staff Utilization," NASSP Bulletin, XLIII (January, 1959), 149-66.
The IMC at Snyder High School is described.

Johnston, A. Montgomery, and Ryan, Dorothy E. "Preparing Teachers to Use A-V Materials," Nation's Schools, LXII (September, 1958), 58-59.
The IMC at the University of Tennessee.

Jones, Sarah. "Selecting Materials for the School Library," The School Executive, LXXII (March, 1953), 23-24.
The author points out that selections should not be restricted to printed materials. "It is equally important that we teach them how to use films, filmstrips, recordings, broadcasts, telecasts, microfilm, maps and community resources."

Katz, Beatrice. "We Don't Want Libraries in our Schools!" Wilson Library Bulletin, XXXIV (November, 1959), 221.
A plea for the IMC.

Kessman, Maurice. "Opportunity with Confidence," Audiovisual Instruction, VIII (April, 1963), 233-35.
The IMC at Rochester Institute of Technology, Rochester, New York.

Knade, Oscar. "A Library is to Serve," Elementary English, XXXXI (March, 1964), 289-92.
An elementary school principal examines the services of the school library and explains the advantages of the IMC concept.

Krohn, Mildred L. "Learning and the Learning Center," Educational Leadership, XXI (January, 1964), 217-22.
The IMCs at Lomond and Ludlow Elementary Schools in Shaker Heights, Ohio, are described.

"Lakeview of Decatur is Illinois Pacemaker," Illinois Education, LIV (September, 1965), 33.
A description of Decatur's prize-winning IMC.

Lane, Frank. "Emerging Instructional Resources Centers in State University Colleges of New York State," Educational Screen and Audiovisual Guide, XLIII (April, 1964), 189-91.
The emphasis is placed on the changing A-V program.

Lane, F. Edgar. "Materials Center for Easy Access," Educational Screen and Audiovisual Guide, XXXVIII (September, 1959), 470-71.
A representative elementary school materials center in Dade County, Florida.

Larsen, J.A., and Bindrup, J. "Library Curriculum Center; Hub of the School Program," Audiovisual Instruction, VII (October, 1962), 526-27.

This article is a copy of the recommendation made by the authors to the superintendent and board of the Weber County School District, Ogden, Utah.

Larson, L.C. "Coordinate the A-V Way and the Library Way," Educational Screen and Audiovisual Guide, XXXIV (Summer, 1955), 252-53, 267-69.

The author believes that A-V operations should be separate from, but coordinated with, the library.

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